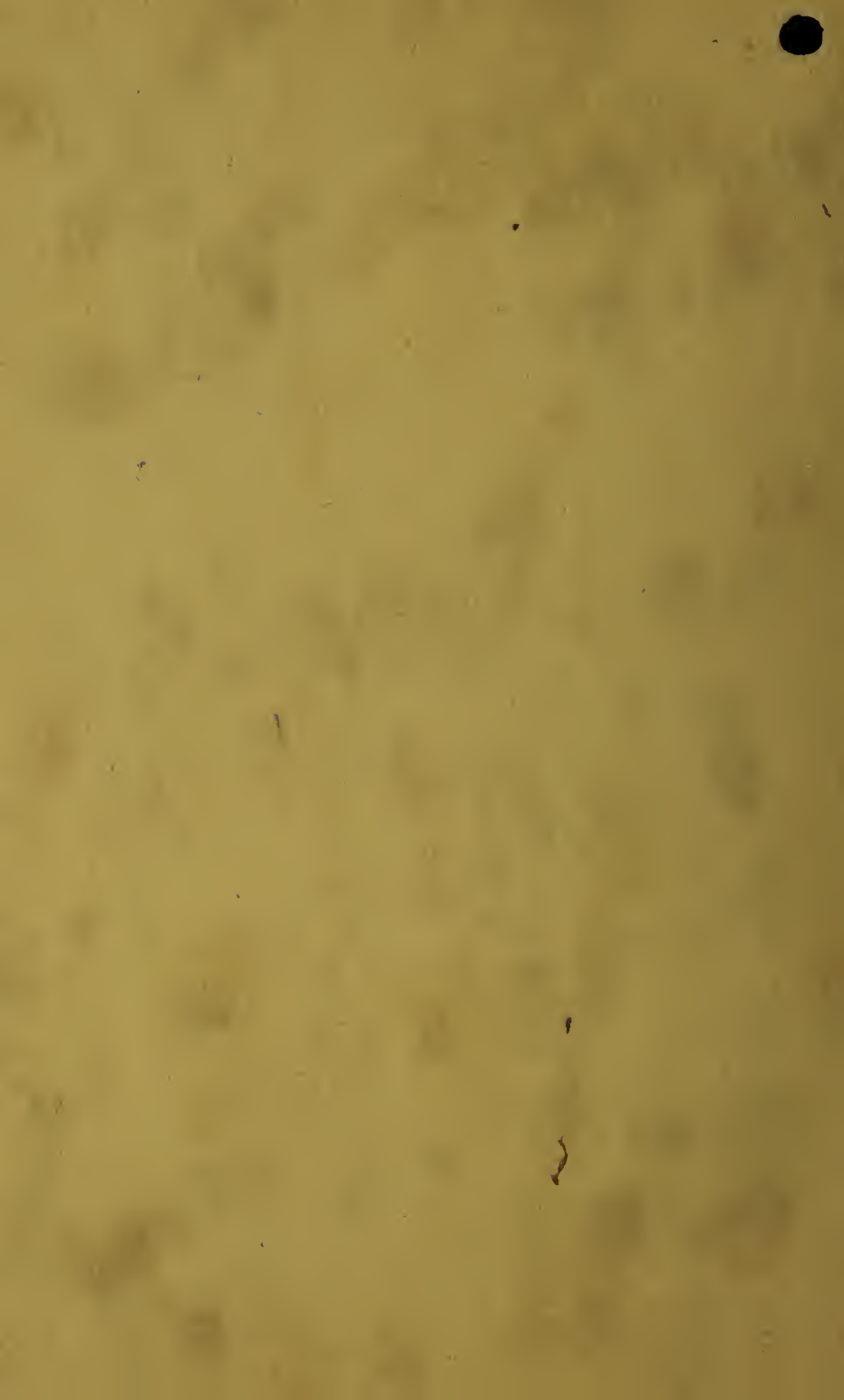


Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of Health



For the Year 1957



Ogmore and Garw
Urban District Council

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of the
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OGMORE AND GARW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health :

B. T. JONES, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Edin.)

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. M. HOPKINS, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate,
(until July 31st, 1957) Meat Inspector's Certificate

J. A. SADLER, M.A.P.H.I., Meat Inspector's Certificate
(started November 1st, 1957)

(c) CLERICAL

Mrs. G. DAVIES (until July 11th, 1957)

Miss THELMA O. HARRIS (started July 10th, 1957)

(d) RODENT OPERATIVE

T. EVANS

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor T. J. FISHER

Councillor J. Lawrence

County Councillor W. J. Davey

Councillor W. Ll. Rees

Councillor Leo. Williams

Councillor T. J. Lewis

Councillor G. H. Rhodes

Councillor D. R. Williams

Councillor Elvet Thomas

Councillor Mrs. H. W. Thomas

Councillor P. Corcoran

Councillor H. Pugh

Councillor D. J. Richards

Councillor R. G. John

Councillor W. Jones

Councillor A. Palfreman

Councillor Ivor Thomas, J.P.

Councillor W. J. Stephens

Councillor F. B. Wood

Councillor Thomas Evans

Councillor C. Polmeer

Councillor I. Harris

Mr. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS of the COUNCIL,

In accordance with the Circular 3/19/58 (Wales), I once more present my Annual Report. It is the sixtieth in the series.

There was a decrease in both the birth and death rate. The infantile mortality rate was less than last year, but the decrease is insufficient to warrant undue optimism.

There was a decrease in the notifications of scarlet fever, an increase in the notifications of both whooping cough and measles. There were two cases of meningococcal infection and four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, this last was an increase on the notifications of last year. Pneumonia notifications were almost three times those of last year, while there was a steep increase in food poisoning notifications but a decrease in dysentery notifications.

The pulmonary tuberculosis notifications were almost half those of last year, but there was an increase in the non-pulmonary notifications. The number of deaths from tuberculosis as a whole was one more than last year.

The only epidemic from which the area suffered during 1957 was due to an Asian type of influenza which occurred in the autumn. It was short lived and there were no deaths arising from it.

Injections for immunisation against poliomyelitis continued during the year. There has been a wonderful response by parents and the demand far exceeds the supply of vaccine, it is hoped that an increasing supply may become available and all wants will be satisfied. The four cases notified during the year occurred in non-immunised children. These cases acted as a stimulant to parents to seek protection for their children by immunisation.

With regard to diphtheria, there have been no cases for about six years; people are becoming apathetic about having their children protected and need a great deal of persuasion before they will attend the immunising clinic. Although whooping cough is still a very common complaint it is not regarded with the seriousness which is its due and pressure should be applied here also. Education in this matter is needed to impress parents with the necessity of taking preventive measures.

Work in the Public Health Department was considerably hampered by the fact that there was no Public Health Inspector

for a considerable period owing to a national shortage. Thanks to the co-operation of the staff and the outside workers, the difficulties which naturally arose from such a situation were successfully overcome and there were no unfortunate repercussions.

The Council is to be congratulated on starting a paid pupilage scheme in the Public Health Department. There is already a trainee in the department. If all the Mid-Glamorgan Authorities instituted this scheme it is possible that the Bridgend Technical College would be able to arrange a complete course of training. At present the scheme is limited to lectures and housing only.

Unfortunately, the Council were unable to proceed with their housing programme as they could not obtain land at Bettws and Pantynawel. Planning Permission for the suggested sites was refused. An appeal was heard last July but the result has not yet been published. One bungalow was constructed privately during the year.

I thank the surveyor and his staff for their assistance with the graphs and I am grateful to all for their willing co-operation and support. This makes work pleasant and worth while.

Though I have worked in other larger offices and hospitals, nowhere have I found a greater spirit of kindness and friendliness than in this office. Furthermore, it is pleasing to note that no antagonism, jealousy or suspicion exists between officials and councillors. Since we, all members of the office, heads of departments and councillors pull well together, I feel that the Ogmore and Garw benefit, since our best is provided for them. We all have at heart the common purpose of furthering the welfare of the people whom we serve.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Unemployed :

On		Male		Female		Total
11/1/54	.....	74	.....	89	.....	163
31/12/54	.....	63	.....	65	.....	128
31/12/55	.....	32	.....	78	.....	110
31/12/56	.....	44	.....	18	.....	62
31/12/57	.....	41	.....	72	.....	113

Registered Disabled persons placed in employment during the 12 months ended :

On		Male
31/1/54	.....	60
31/1/55	.....	45
31/1/56	.....	36
31/1/57	.....	30
31/1/58	.....	34

Pneumoconiotics and silicotics on the register of disabled persons :

On		Male
20/4/53	.....	172
20/4/54	.....	156
20/4/55	.....	132
16/4/56	.....	127
15/4/57	.....	122

There were 456 men and 19 women from the area on the register of disabled persons on October 21st, 1957.

The applications of 21 men and four women were accepted for inclusion in the register of disabled persons during 1957.

Thirty-four people from this area are employed by Remploy Ltd., Bridgend, of these, five are suffering from pneumoconiosis.

Four severely disabled men commenced work on November 20th, 1957. Three others from the area had also been accepted during the year at Remploy, while three were accepted for training or rehabilitation at the Government Training Centre or the Rehabilitation Unit in Cardiff.

The problem of the disabled is always with us especially in these valleys where we have men suffering from pneumoconiosis. The disabled not only have to suffer the physical pain or hindrance of their particular disability, but very often, the mental agony of being unable to find work within the limits of their restricted movements. Pensions, doles and insurances cannot adequately recompense for the despondency resulting in their being unemployed.

In my estimation, it is more important that such should be found work within their capacity than even the able-bodied who, at least have the advantage of enjoying health and who

may travel further afield in search of work. One cannot offer the disabled a more precious gift than the opportunity of becoming a trained and skilled worker. In this respect the Remploy factories are doing excellent work. I feel that their training of the disabled should never be curtailed or hampered by their inability to find a market for the goods they produce. It would be an aid if local authorities and nationalised industries would endeavour, whenever possible, to purchase at least part of their equipment from these factories. In this way the Remploy factories could extend their schemes of training and bring hope and happiness into the lives of many who, through no fault of their own, are suffering in body and mind.

The number of men on the books of the mines on 28/12/57 in the area are as follows :—

Ffaldau	.....	.....	800
Garw	.....	.....	629
International	.....	.....	368
Glengarw	.....	.....	305
Wyndham	.....	.....	891
Western	.....	.....	774
Penllwyngwent	.....	.....	446
			—
Total	.....	4,213	

This number compares with 4,166 men on the books at 31/12/56.

FORESTRY

In the year October, 1956—September, 1957—60 acres of land were planted and 88,000 trees were used for this purpose.

The area used was scattered around the Ogmore and Garw Valleys. About 30 acres of this had been previously devastated by fire.

The average number of employees during the period was 36 (men and boys).

The future new plantings will be in the Garw Fechan area, but maintenance will be required in all areas. It is anticipated that cutting and production of pit wood will begin in the Dymbath and Gilfach areas shortly.

THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This service continued its work of advising those about to leave school with regard to a choice of a career and of placing the young people after they have left school.

In choosing a career, the young people have the advantage of attending vocational guidance interviews, film shows and specialist talks each and all of which may assist when they come to considering their future.

The following is the number of young people who left the secondary modern schools in the area during 1956 and 1957.

	1956			1957		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Blaengarw	36	44	80	52	45	97
Garw S.M.	20	22	42	19	16	35
Nantymoel ...	63	56	119	48	45	93

Before each pupil is interviewed, the Youth Employment Officer examines his or her school leaving report so that some idea of the capabilities of each young person may be assessed.

Even after having secured employment the young people are encouraged to discuss their difficulties with the Youth Employment Officer and for this purpose the Youth Employment Bureau is open at Ogmere Vale, Thursdays 1.30 p.m.—4 p.m. and the second Wednesday in the month from 6 p.m.—7 p.m. and at Pontycymmer, Mondays 1.30 p.m.—4 p.m. and the fourth Wednesday in the month 6 p.m.—7 p.m.

The Youth Employment Officer has especial difficulty in dealing with boys and girls who are either physically or mentally disabled.

The allocation of suitable work is made more difficult since, in most cases, the disabled are unable to travel. When travelling is possible Remploi offers training for suitable cases.

The pupils of the Grammar Schools may secure, if they so desire, the services of the Youth Employment Officer. From the Ogmere Grammar School during 1957 18 boys and 25 girls requested vocational guidance interviews and from the Garw one boy and 14 girls.

Advisory talks were given to the fourth forms of all the Grammar Schools.

A panel of speakers was invited to speak to parents at the Garw Grammar School. Representatives from Treforest Technical College, from the Civil Service and a member of the Nursing Advisory Officer of the Welsh Hospital Board all spoke and were open to questioning on the careers offered in their particular branch.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the importance of the work of the Youth Employment Officer. Far too often youths without guidance drift into work for which they are unsuited or which has no prospects. They become frustrated and feeling insufficient outlet in their work for their enthusiasm and intelligence turn their energies to other directions leading perhaps to delinquencies of various kinds.

In later years, there is a possibility of a continuous feeling of frustration and failure leading to a mental breakdown. Guidance by the Youth Employment Officer may avoid these pitfalls.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	17,984
Estimated mid-year population	22,180
Number of inhabited houses	6,275
Rateable value	£124,555
Product of a penny rate	£450

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births :	Legitimate	333	171	162
	Illegitimate	6	3	3
	Birth rate (Recorded)—15.28			
	Corrected by the Registrar			
	General's area comparability			
	factor—15.28			

Still Births :

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)—28.6

Deaths :

	Total	M.	F.
	256	158	98
Death rate (Recorded)—11.54			
Corrected by the Registrar General's area comparability factor—13.96			

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	.....	.....	.....	29.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	30
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	11.8
Deaths from puerperal causes	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from malignant neoplasm (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	40
Deaths from measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from cerebro spinal fever (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	1

Birth Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales,
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
England &										
Wales	.....17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.	15.60	16.10
Glam18.9	17.1	16.1	16.32	16.16	16.16	15.62	15.10	15.76	16.31

Ogmore

and Garw

U.D.C.20.1	18.8	15.6	15.84	17.52	16.73	13.52	14.79	16.19	15.28
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Death Rate for the last 10 years for England and Wales,
the Administrative County and Ogmore and Garw U.D.C.

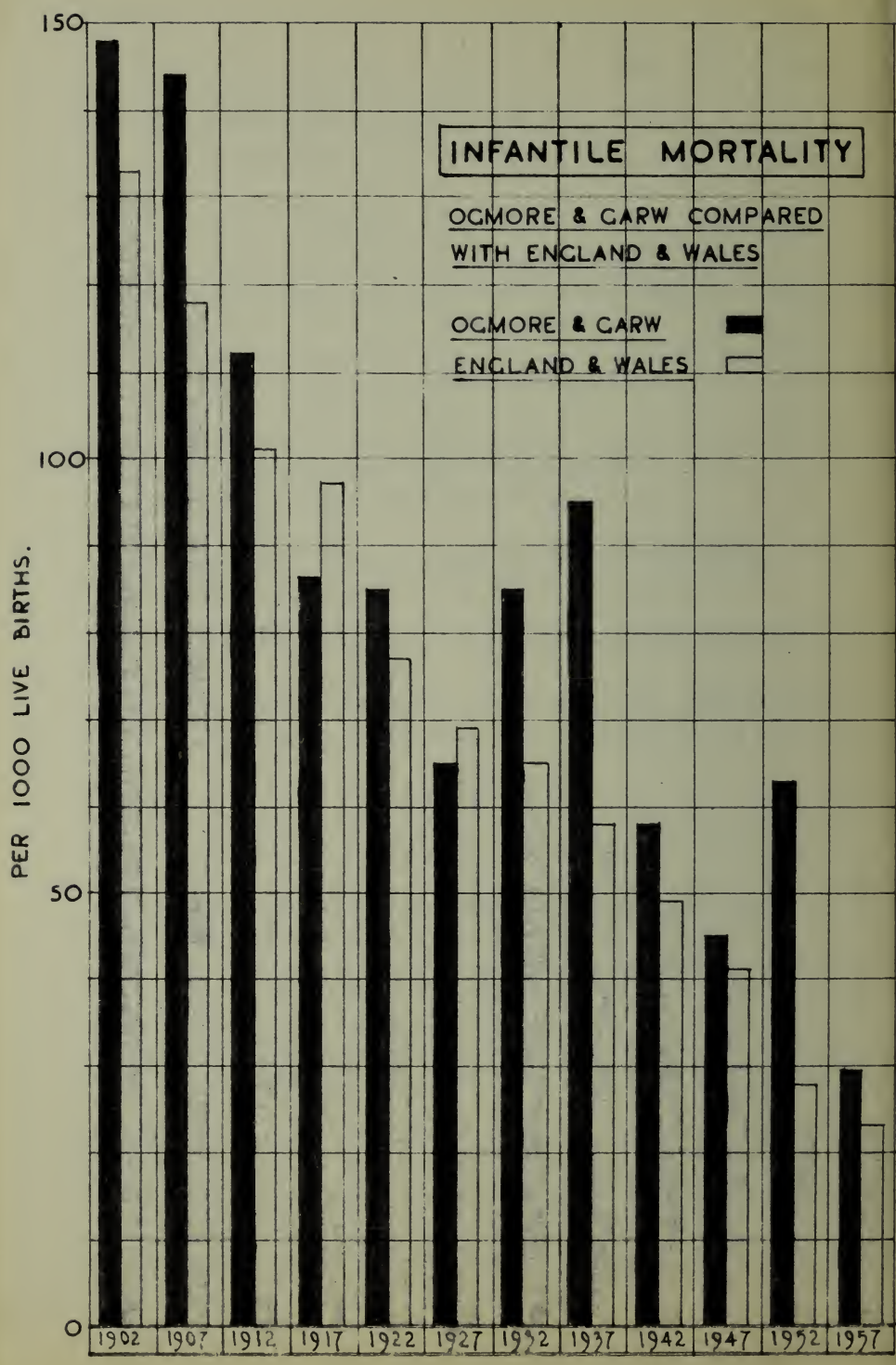
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
England &										
Wales	.....10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5
Glam.11.6	12.2	12.7	13.7	11.57	11.78	12.25	13.09	12.27	12.27

Ogmore

and Garw

U.D.C.12.0	12.5	13.8	13.9	11.62	11.51	12.18	12.10	12.28	11.54
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INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 10 deaths of children under one during 1957, representing an infantile death rate of 29.5

Four of these were under four weeks old, representing a neo natal mortality rate of 11.8 In 1956, the infantile death rate was 33.33 and the neo natal mortality rate was 27.78. The numbers of 1957 show a decrease in the infantile death rate and a most encouraging decrease in the neo natal mortality rate.

In 1957, three deaths were due to prematurity, while in 1956, six deaths were due to prematurity.

Also in 1957, three deaths were due to congenital abnormalities (one of these was also premature).

There was one death from meningococcal meningitis ; one infant died from an acute meningitis, but no causal infection organism was discovered. The third was a case of spina bifida which would not have lived and meningitis was a terminal event.

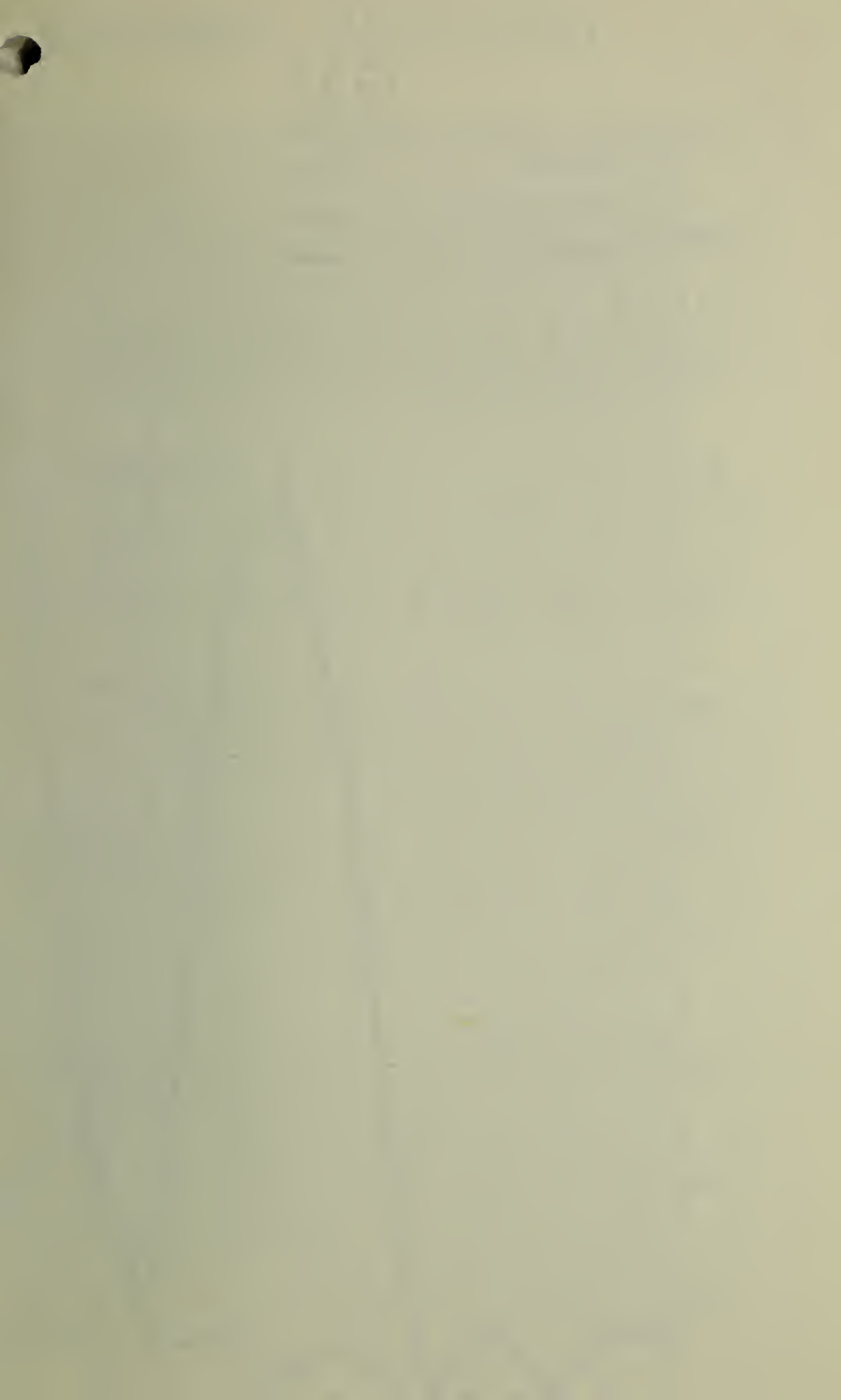
In the gastro enteritis case (which was one of a twin), no organism was isolated to account for this infection. There was a further complication of broncho pneumonia. The other twin spent the greater part of the first year of life in hospital also suffering from gastro enteritis, but again no cause was found.

One of the infants did not thrive from birth.

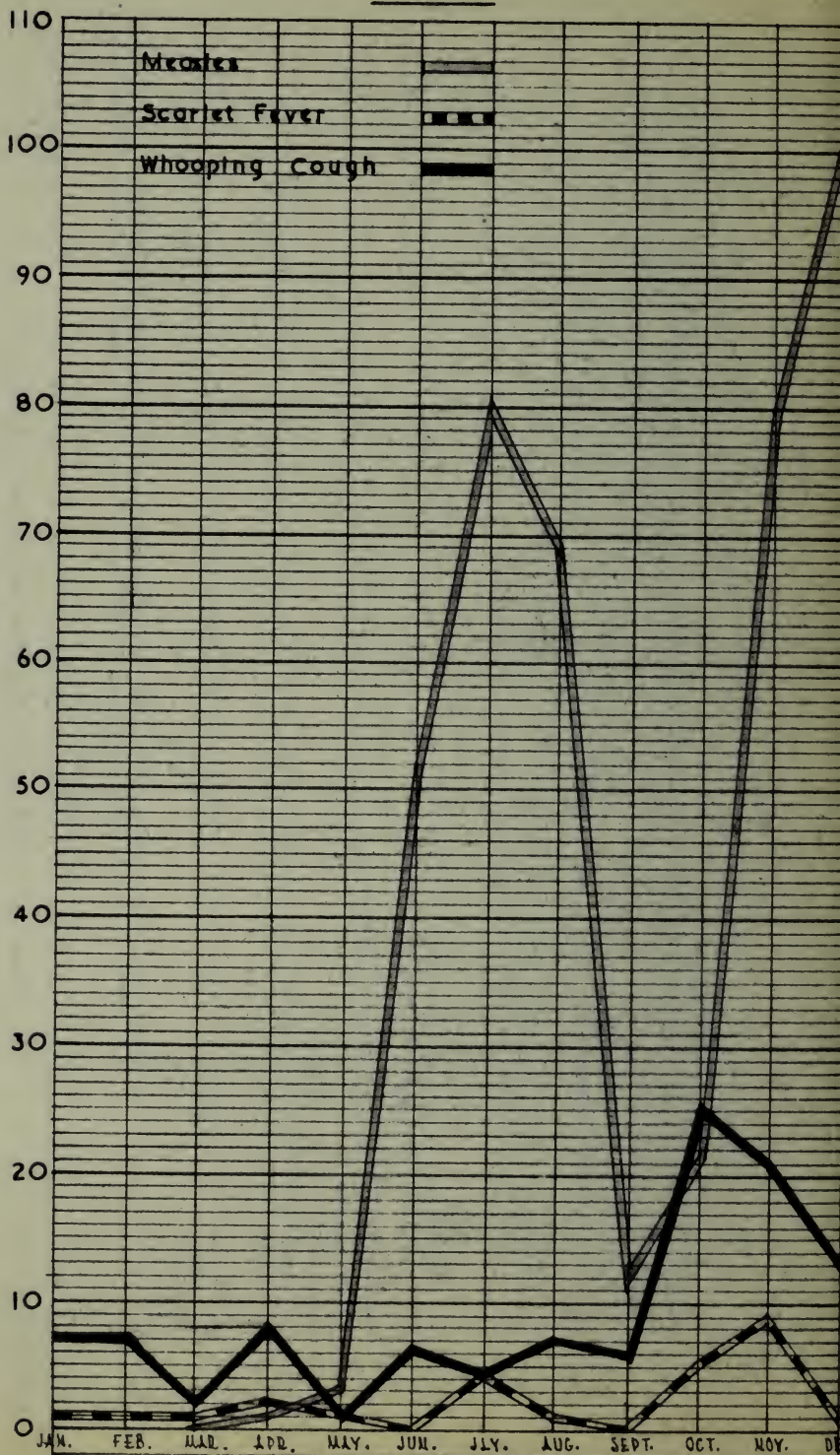
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1957

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 year of age

	Under Under Under													Total		
	1	12	24	1-3	3 days	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	months	months	months	Total
hour	hours	hours	hours	days	1 week	weeks	week	weeks	months	months	months	months	months	months	months	months
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis and Prematurity	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia, Operation, Congenital atresia of small bowel and Prematurity	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia and gastro enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hypertension. Hydronephrosis. Congenital obstruction of prostrate urethra	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal meningitis, Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis (Bacillus Proteus) and Ruptured spina bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis Achondroplasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	10



INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1957



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever :

There was a decrease in the number of notifications of scarlet fever. In 1956, there were 111 notifications in 1957, there were 26. Fourteen of these were in the Garw Valley while in 1956 there were 57, eleven of these were in the Ogmores Valley, while in 1956 there were 54. There was one notification from Evanstown as compared with none during 1956. Hospital beds were available for all needing treatment or for those whose home conditions were not considered suitable for nursing.

Whooping Cough :

There was an increase in the number of notifications of whooping cough ; the incidence was greatest in the last three months of the year. In 1956, there were 71 notifications, in 1957 there were 107 notifications, of these, 83 were in the Garw Valley and 24 in the Ogmores Valley. It has not been proved that any immunised child in this area has contracted whooping cough.

Measles :

There was an epidemic of measles throughout the area in 1957. Four hundred and eighteen cases were notified during the last seven months of the year. Though many cases were severe and had to be admitted to hospital there were no fatalities.

Diphtheria :

This was the seventh year running during which there were no diphtheria notifications.

Sonne Dysentery :

There was one isolated case in Bettws during April.

Puerperal Pyrexia :

There were two notifications ; both cases made rapid recoveries.

Meningococcal Infections :

There were two cases during the year. Both were of a very acute type. One died on admission to hospital.

Poliomyelitis—Paralytic :

There were four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, one from Llangeinor, two from Nantymoel and one from Evanstown, this was the only adult. The three children made complete recoveries but the adult was still in hospital at the end of the year and was progressing slowly. One case was notified in July, one in August and two in September.

Psittacosis :

In April, one case of psittacosis was diagnosed. It was not discovered where the patient contracted this disease but she was a nurse and, in the course of her duties, visited many houses where birds were kept.

Influenza :

Towards the end of August, there was an increase in a malady which came to be known as influenza. During September there was a marked increase in those drawing sick benefit as the accompanying graph shows.

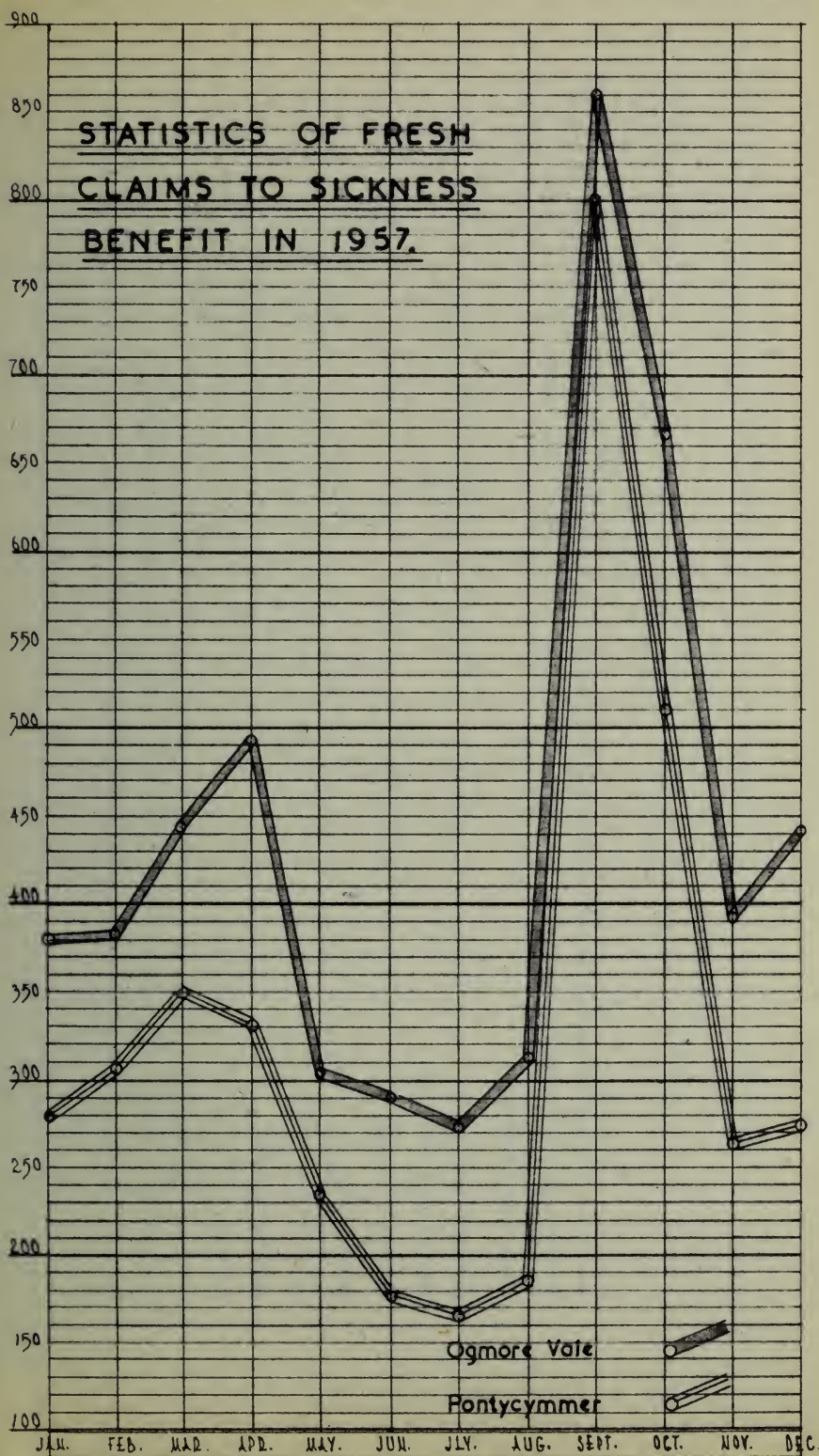
There also was an increase in notifications of pneumonia. Blood investigation proved the presence of influenza of the Asian type.

Many of the victims were quite ill for two or three days and in many cases convalescence was prolonged. Acute depression was suffered and the patients were extremely lethargic for some time. Both old and young were victims. The height of the epidemic was during September, but there were cases at the end of the year. There were no deaths.

The last epidemic occurred at the end of January, 1951 and lasted to the end of February. There were six deaths, four males and two females in the age group 58—74. In 1918, there were two epidemics, the first began in this district in June and was comparatively mild but the second wave which started at the end of October was severe. It reached its climax in November when there were 79 deaths in this area attributed to this disease. It gradually declined but in December there were still 55 deaths. There were 145 deaths in all, sixty of the deaths occurred between the ages 25—45 and the next largest number was 28, which occurred in the age group one to five years. Under one year, seven deaths were attributed to influenza. Males were more often attacked in proportion to their number than females, there being 79 deaths amongst males and 66 amongst females.

THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE

STATISTICS OF FRESH CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT IN 1957.





INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1957

<i>Diseases</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	—	—	—	1	3	51	80	69	12	21	79	102	418
Whooping Cough	7	7	2	8	1	6	4	7	6	25	21	13	107
Pneumonia	7	5	1	12	3	1	7	5	21	15	6	2	85
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	5	9	1	26
Sonné Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	4	3	1	1	—	15

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1957

CASES NOTIFIED

<i>Diseases</i>	Under 5		5—14		15—44		45—64		65 & over		Age Unknown		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pneumonia	16	17	4	4	7	10	11	5	8	3	—	—	85
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	—	—	—	15
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE WARDS DURING 1957

	B	P	B-P	N	T	A	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	4	10	3	8	1	26
Whooping Cough	6	6	71	1	23	—	107
Measles	85	88	82	102	60	1	418
Pneumonia	3	7	19	21	34	1	85
Food-poisoning	1	—	6	8	—	—	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Sonné Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	1	2	—	1	4

CASES NOTIFIED

	Under 1 year M. F.	1 year M. F.	2 years M. F.	3 years M. F.	4 years M. F.	5—9 M. F.	10—14 M. F.	15—24 M. F.	25 & over M. F.	Age Un- known M. F.	Total
Scarlet Fever	— 1	— 1	4 —	— 1	2 —	6 8	1 2	— —	— —	— —	26
Whooping Cough ...	4 10	2 1	5 7	5 8	11 7	15 27	1 4	— —	— —	— —	107
Measles	10 7	17 15	20 23	26 28	35 41	85 101	2 3	— —	— —	4 1	418
Sonné Dysentery ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1
Meningococcal Infection .	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	4

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

1st Quarter—1	2nd Quarter—1
3rd Quarter—11	4th Quarter—2
Total—15	

(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained

1st Quarter—Nil	2nd Quarter—Nil
3rd Quarter—Nil	4th Quarter—Nil
Total—Nil	

(c) Fatal Cases—Nil

2. Particulars of Outbreaks

	No. of outbreaks		No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified					
Agent not identified	4	Nil	9	Nil	9

3. Single Cases

	No. of cases		Total No. of cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified			
Agent not identified	6	Nil	6

* To be classified according to agents.

- (a) Chemical Poisons (type to be stated).
- (b) Salmonella (type to be stated).
- (c) Staphylococci (including toxin).
- (d) Cl. botulinum.
- (e) Cl. welchii.
- (f) Other bacteria (to be named).

4. Salmonella Infections, Not Food Borne

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases	Single cases	Total No. of cases (outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other	(outbreaks)		
2	2			2	2

REPORT UPON INVESTIGATION OF FOOD POISONING CASES

Case 1.

Names of Patients : Mr. A. aged 75, Mrs. A. aged 70,

Remarks : Son aged 30.

15/- worth of ham was bought at a grocer on a Friday, cooked on Saturday, kept in the pantry and eaten cold on Sunday and Monday night. The son had vomiting and diarrhoea within three and a half hours of eating the meat, the father and mother were ill during the night. The son was well enough to resume work on Wednesday but Mrs. A. was still in bed till Thursday. Afterwards she improved. Mr. A. was not very ill and did not have to take to his bed. A visitor was also in the house. She was not ill and was able to return home. Unfortunately what was left of the ham was destroyed before the department was informed of the illness.

Faecal swabs were negative. There is no doubt that the victims had an infection from eating cold pork. This is a very clean house.

Case 2.

Name of Patient : Mr. B. aged 45.

Remarks :

The patient had acute diarrhoea for approximately four days, starting on 3rd August, 1957. This man did not eat anything which the other members of the family did not eat. They had tinned salmon three days before the victim was taken ill. The family thought the illness was due to this, but mother and daughter also partook of this salmon. The youngest boy did not have any.

Faecal swabs were negative and the cause is unknown. This house and children are kept very clean.

Case 3.

Name of Patients : Mr. C. aged 50, Mrs. C. aged 50.

Remarks :

The patients were taken ill on July 27th, 1957. They suffered from vomiting and diarrhoea at an unspecified time during the night. Mrs. C. was not very ill but Mr. C. was ill for about a week. Faecal swabs were negative. It was impossible to discover the origin. This is a very clean house, and only two were at risk.

Case 4.

Name of Patient : Mr. D. aged 46.

Remarks :

This patient had violent diarrhoea for three days. There were six others in the house at risk. There was no apparent cause and no organisms were isolated.

Case 5.

Name of Patient : Mr. E. aged 76.

Remarks :

This man was taken ill on 29th November, 1957. It was thought he was suffering from influenza. He developed acute diarrhoea, without vomiting. He was admitted to hospital. All faecal swabs were negative and no definite cause for his illness could be found, but he is an old man who eats a great deal of cold food prepared previously. He could not remember what he had eaten. There were two at risk but only this patient was affected.

Case 6.

Name of Patient : Mr. F. aged 33.

Remarks :

The patient was taken ill at 7.30 a.m. on 18th June, 1957 with violent vomiting and diarrhoea which lasted two to three hours. The time between ingestion of casual agent and development of symptoms was four hours. The food causing outbreak was possibly cold boiled bacon which was home cooked the day previously and taken to eat at work. All the bacon had been consumed. There were three other people in the house and rectal swabs taken were negative.

It was assumed the cold bacon was the source of infection. The previous day the whole family had ice-cream and shared the same food without anyone being affected.

Case 7.

Name of Patient : Miss G. Aged 22.

Remarks :

Patient first had an attack of vomiting on Saturday, 19th January, 1957 followed by diarrhoea and abdominal pains which persisted over the week-end. Doctor called on Monday, 22nd January—vomiting had ceased but diarrhoea continued. Swab taken by Doctor and one taken by Medical Officer of Health both proved to be negative.

No cases within house nor within vicinity.

Admitted to Blackmill Isolation Hospital on 22nd January.

Patient had consumed pork pies and cooked pork during the week whilst engaged in her work.

Case 8.

Name of Patients : Mr. H. aged 56, Mrs. H. aged 54.

Remarks :

Mr. H. was suffering with pneumonia. Both were taken ill with vomiting and diarrhoea at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd July, 1957. Two ice-cream wafers were purchased. Dinner 3rd July—Tomato, cheese, bread and butter ; Breakfast 3rd—Boiled eggs, bread and butter ; Supper 2nd July—Cold chicken, bread and butter. The chicken was purchased on Saturday, 29th June and cooked Sunday morning.

Since there were no further notifications following the consumption of ice-cream, sold by this vendor, this commodity can be ruled out. Poisoning could possibly have been caused by either the cold chicken or the boiled eggs.

Case 9.

Name of Patient : Mr. K. aged 40.

Remarks :

The patient left home at 6.45 a.m. on Wednesday, 26th June for work at the pit and at approximately 11 a.m. began to complain of abdominal pains, which were, at 1 p.m., followed by severe vomiting and diarrhoea. He was taken to Bridgend General Hospital with suspected appendicitis, but was later transferred to Blackmill Isolation Hospital.

A piece of bacon was purchased on the evening of Friday, 21st June. The bacon was soaked overnight and boiled for half an hour on the following day. The boiled bacon was partly consumed on Sunday evening by all occupants of the house. The boiled bacon was made up into sandwiches and taken to work by the patient on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The vomiting and diarrhoea followed about one hour after consumption of the sandwiches on Wednesday, 26th June.

The food poisoning was without question caused by the consumption of the boiled bacon, which had been stored in a plastic bag in the pantry for the period of four days.

Case 10.

Name of Patients : Mr. L. aged 55, Miss L. aged 19.

Remarks :

House occupied by husband, wife and daughter ; terrace type property ; in extremely clean condition throughout. Daughter first complained of abdominal pains on Monday at approximately 10 a.m. on 1st July. The pains were followed by vomiting and diarrhoea. Her condition improved sufficiently to enable her to return to work on Tuesday, 2nd July.

The Father began vomiting at approximately 11.30 p.m. on Tuesday 2nd. The vomiting and diarrhoea continued throughout the night, but that cleared by the following morning.

The mother had no illness whatsoever.

A joint of pork, which was purchased on Saturday, 29th June, 1957 was cooked on the following day and consumed by both patients for dinner on Sunday. The pork was, after cooking, replaced in the oven of the electric cooker and since Mrs. L. who did not consume any pork, was unaffected, it is assumed that the pork was responsible for the poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1957

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Age Periods	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15—24	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—64	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	5	5	2	2	4	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths 1938—1957 in the Ogmore and Garw Area

Year	NOTIFICATIONS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	12	14	11	8	7	6	3	0
1939	20	12	11	4	7	6	1	1
1940	17	19	7	10	2	3	2	2
1941	20	16	6	9	9	6	3	5
1942	11	16	10	8	7	4	4	0
1943	16	19	7	11	7	8	3	3
1944	20	24	10	5	6	8	2	0
1945	18	17	6	7	4	5	2	0
1946	23	14	7	10	9	8	0	3
1947	19	28	13	8	6	7	0	0
1948	15	16	3	4	5	10	0	1
1949	11	24	5	7	7	6	0	0
1950	11	12	4	5	5	6	1	1
1951	7	3	1	4	7	4	0	1
1952	12	13	3	5	8	3	0	1
1953	22	12	4	3	6	1	0	2
1954	12	16	1	2	1	2	1	0
1955	9	18	2	1	3	4	0	0
1956	7	11	—	—	1	3	—	—
1957	5	5	2	2	4	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 10 notifications of pulmonary and four of non-pulmonary during 1957. Upon one occasion only have there been so few notifications and that was 1951; the notifications were then equivalent. The number of deaths—five, was the second lowest, so taking into consideration notifications and deaths, 1957 is a record year.

Of the notifications, two were in an early stage, two were moderately advanced, the rest were in an advanced stage. One died.

Of the non-pulmonary, two had tuberculous meningitis—one died, one had a tuberculous spine and one a tuberculous kidney.

The admission of patients suffering from tuberculosis no longer presents a problem for there are plenty of beds available. Prompt institutional treatment can be carried out, thus giving the sufferer every chance of complete recovery and minimising the spread of infection. There is a danger that this gratifying condition may result in too sweeping methods being employed and beds available being reduced to below the necessary minimum in the interest of economy. One must not return to the old days which are only a decade away when young people could not be admitted immediately, with the result that some died before admission and others were admitted too late to effect their cure. Vigilance by the local authority must be maintained so that this distressing state of affairs does not arise again. Provision should be made for prolonged convalescence where home conditions are unsuitable so that on discharge they may resume the complete life of a citizen.

Furthermore, as the ex-patients from this area will, in the great majority of cases, be returning to the area to live and work, it is most important that facilities such as good houses and happy working conditions should be provided to keep them in a good state of health.

There are few people who can afford to take part time or light employment so efficient rehabilitation is of paramount importance. The ex-patients may then be fit to undertake exacting work which is all that can be offered in this area.

It is essential that people should be taught to enjoy our beautiful countryside for the finest medicine in the world is exercise in the fresh air.

The following is a classification of the environmental and financial circumstances of the tuberculosis patients who were notified during 1957.

The length of time between notification and admission to hospital also is indicated :—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Grade I : | Good house not overcrowded. |
| Grade II : | A good house but overcrowded. |
| Grade III : | Poor house but not overcrowded. |
| Grade IV : | Poor house and overcrowded. |
| Grade V : | Bad from every point of view. |

<i>Case</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Type of House</i>	<i>Weekly Income per head</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Period between Notification and admission to hospital</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1.—(M)	20	Grade III	Sick benefit, mother a widow	Hospital Attendant	Notified while in General Hospital. Immediate transfer to Talgarth	
2.—(F)	33	Grade III	Sick Benefit	Assistant in Confectionary Shop	Immediate	Sister a non-pulmonary patient in 1944
3.—(M)	65	Grade III	Old Age Pension	Lodger	Immediate	
4.—(M)	50	Grade I	Adequate Owner Occupier		Immediate	Three cousins died of tuberculosis
5.—(F)	16	Grade I	Adequate	Invalid	Immediate	
6.—26		Grade III	30/- per head	Miner (normally)	Immediate	Uncle recently died of tuberculosis
7.—50		Grade III		Miner		Died before notification
8.—17		Grade III	£1 per head	Factory Worker	Immediate	Contact at work
9.—36		Grade I	£6 per head	Factory Worker		Contact at work
10.—16			£2 per head	Factory Worker	Immediate	Contact at work
11.—43		Grade I	£2 per head	Housewife	Immediate	Tuberculous Meningitis
12.—21		Grade I	National Assistance	Lifelong Invalid	Immediate	Tuberculous Spine
13.—15		Grade I	Adequate	Schoolboy		Tuberculous Meningitis
14.—36		Grade III	Adequate	Housewife	Immediate	Tuberculous Kidney

DEATHS FROM CANCER

During the year 1957, there was an increase in the deaths from cancer as compared with 1956.

The following is the number of deaths from this disease during the last five years.

1953	.....	42
1954	.....	30
1955	.....	39
1956	.....	31
1957	.....	40

The following is the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus during the last five years :—

1953	.....	2
1954	.....	4
1955	.....	5
1956	.....	8
1957	.....	6

HOSPITALIZATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is the number of infectious and notifiable diseases admitted to Isolation Hospitals during the year from this area :—

Blackmill Isolation Hospital :

Scarlet Fever	....	.....	.....	22
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	26
Tuberculous Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	.....	1
Measles	.....	.....	.....	31
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	3
Parotitis Epidemic	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	83
Post Infectious Encephalitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Impetigo	.....	.....	.....	15

There were nine cases of infectious and notifiable diseases admitted from this area to the Isolation Hospital, Maesteg.

There were 12 cases of infectious and notifiable diseases admitted from this area to Cefn Hirgoed.

Thirteen tuberculosis patients were admitted to Cefn Hirgoed from this area.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1957

	malignant neoplasm Stomach		malignant neoplasm Lungs and bronchus		malignant neoplasm Breast		malignant neoplasm Uterus		Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—19 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40—49 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
50—59 ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10
60—69 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10
70 & Over	3	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	3	17
Total	9	5	6	—	—	3	—	—	9	8	40

O.P.D. CLINICS

Bridgend General Hospital

Medical..... Monday..... p.m.
 Wednesday..... a.m.
 Thursday..... a.m.
 Friday..... a.m.

Diabetic..... Tuesday..... a.m.

Neurological.. Tuesday..... a.m.
 (alternate)

Surgical..... Tuesday..... p.m.
 Wednesday..... p.m.
 (minor operations)
 Thursday..... a.m.
 Thursday..... p.m.
 (alternate)
 Saturday..... a.m.

Paediatric.... Thursday..... a.m.

Orthopaedic.. Monday..... a.m.
 Wednesday..... a.m.
 Thursday..... a.m.
 Friday..... a.m.

Obstetrics and Saturday..... a.m.
 Gynaecological (alternate)
 Monday..... a.m.
 Friday..... p.m.

Ante Natal Tuesday..... a.m.
 Booking..... (alternate)

Ante Natal... Wednesday..... p.m.
 Thursday..... p.m.
 (alternate)

Post Natal... Tuesday..... a.m.
 (alternate)

Ophthalmic... Wednesday..... a.m.
 Friday..... a.m.
 Friday..... p.m.
 Second Friday in
 month..... a.m.

E.N.T..... Thursday..... p.m.
 Thursday..... p.m.
 (alternate)

Psychiatric... Friday..... p.m.

Orthoptic.... Thursday..... all day

Bridgend and District Cottage Hospital

Dermatology . Wednesday..... a.m.

E.N.T..... Monday..... a.m.
 First Tuesday in
 month..... a.m.
 Third Thursday in
 month..... a.m.
 Friday..... a.m.

Hearing Aid.. Tuesday..... p.m.
 Friday..... all day

Obstetrics and Third Monday in
 Gynaecological month..... p.m.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

In both the Ogmore and Garw Valleys, the Old People's Welfare Committees not only continue but extend their activities.

In the Ogmore Valley, the financial year has been most satisfactory ; a penny a week contribution is received from members of the N.U.M., N.U.T., N.U.R., N.U.P.E., N.U. Forestry Workers, Messrs. Peglers, members of U.S.D.A.W. and from the employers of a number of privately owned shops.

The Council has allocated grants towards the expense of teas and other activities.

Two large contributions have been made towards the cost of an Old People's Recreational Centre.

(a) The King George VI. Memorial Trust Foundation Committee has agreed to increase its grant from £500 to £1,000.

(b) The Wyndham Colliery Pit Head Baths Surplus Fund Committee has allocated a sum of nearly £500 for the purchase of furniture for the club.

There is still some delay in the acquisition of a site.

The three visiting committees have continued their visits to the aged house bound and the sick, both at home and in hospital. The number of visits to hospital patients has been increased.

Parcels are distributed on each visit.

The number of local visits made and parcels given are as follows :—

(a)	Nantymoel	.....	.....	.....	707
(b)	Ogmore Vale	.....	.....	.....	769
(c)	Blackmill and District	.....	.....	.....	160
					<hr/>
					1636

The number of hospital visits made and gift parcels given are as follows :—

(a)	Nantymoel	.....	.....	.....	109
(b)	Ogmore Vale	.....	.....	.....	166
(c)	Blackmill and District	.....	.....	.....	27
					<hr/>
					302

This makes a total of 1,938 visits and gift parcels given during the year.

In the Garw Valley both hospital and home visiting have been carried out diligently throughout the year while the Ward Committees have continued their excellent work. The Old People's Centre at Pontycymmer will soon be completed.

The Committee have maintained their chiropody service and it is proving of great benefit to the elderly who suffer from foot trouble. This amenity will soon be available in the Ogmore Valley also.

It is of the greatest importance that old people should be kept mobile and the care of the feet is one of the great factors contributing towards this object. Painful feet is the chief reason why so many become house-bound and when this occurs, they rapidly deteriorate physically and mentally.

Both young and old are waking up to the fact that it is of the utmost importance that corns, bunions, etc. should be dealt with at once with the result that the chiropodist is developing into a very important personage in the life of the community.

In Bettws a section of the local Women's Voluntary Service run a Darby and Joan Club.

Old People's Clubs have been found universally successful for the great problem facing the aged is loneliness. To know that there is a place where one can meet people, discuss old times or present conditions brings into their lives the pleasures of anticipation. There is something to look forward to and even those who have unlimited company in their own homes may well bring happiness to those less fortunately placed.

It cannot be said that there has been any difficulty in securing admissions for elderly people to the county hostels or to the chronic hospital.

On one or two occasions the need for the provision of temporary accommodation did arise. Perhaps the house in which an elderly person lived needed repairing and temporary alternative accommodation might be needed or perhaps those in charge of such people may be ill or in need of a holiday. Such instances have come to our notice in this area.

DEPRIVED CHILDREN

In 1957, 18 children from this area were admitted into Children's County Homes and 11 children were discharged from the care of the homes during that period.

Of the 18 children admitted seven were from one family.

The number of boarding out placements made in this area during 1957 was 14.

The number of children normally resident in the area and who were still in the care of the county on December 31st, 1957 was 22 and on that same date 21 children were boarded out in the area.

HOUSING

No Council Houses were built during 1957. The reason for this was that the Town and Country Planning Authority refused the Council permission to develop land which they (the Council) owned and which would have extended the housing site erected thirty years ago at Pantyrwal.

Land adjacent to the present housing site at Bettws was also available but again permission to develop this was refused. The Council, being aware of the urgent need for houses in the area protested vigorously against these decisions with the result that in July a Ministry Inquiry was held and a strong case was presented by Councillors and Officials. The result of the inquiry was not known at the end of the year.

However, during the inquiry, the planning authorities withdrew their objections to the development of the Pantyrwal site but the National Farmers' Union objected to the proposed building on the Bettws site as, they maintained, that while admitting the pressing need for houses, land of less agricultural value could have been chosen.

For the first time also, the Farmers' Union of Wales also objected on behalf of the farming interests of Pantyrwal. It is hoped that agreement will be reached on this matter.

Houses of their own are so essential for young married couples, at present living with parents or in rooms because unsuitable conditions at the start of a married life can result in the break-up of marriages or juvenile delinquency where children are brought up in homes in which the atmosphere is vitiated by friction and quarrels.

One private bungalow was built at Pantyrwal.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, 1957

Fifteen applications for improvement grants were granted during the year under the 1949 Housing Act. In each case the work was completed.

The distribution was as follows :—

Blaengarw	.....	.....	3
Pontycymmer	.....	.....	3
Pantygog	.....	.....	1
Brynmenyn	.....	.....	1
Ogmore Vale	.....	.....	4
Evanstown	.....	.....	3

These figures do not give an indication of the amount of work entailed in examining the claims of those who make the grants.

There were in all about 70 enquiries.

These were investigated thoroughly by a member of the Surveyor's Department and the Public Health Inspector. Many visits were made.

Those applying were given complete information with regard to the advisability of proceeding with their application for their Grant. They were also advised as to the likelihood of their application being accepted.

This is a most valuable service to the public.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The following is information with regard to the number of people who owned their houses in 1957 as compared with the number in 1950, 1955 and 1956 :—

<i>Parish—</i>	1950	1955	1956	1957
Bettws	62	109	127	141
Llangeinor	1,002	1,448	1,546	1,598
Llandyfodwg	655	892	955	995
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,719	2,449	2,628	2,734

106 houses were bought during 1957.

SUBSIDENCE

Under the 1957 Coal Mining Subsidence Act 14 new claims were received by the National Coal Board and 46 under the old Act.

There is still some subsidence in Upper and Lower Adare Street, Pontycymmer.

One must note with great satisfaction the repairs the Coal Board are executing throughout the area.

Since the adoption of their new policy of taking over houses for demolition and themselves cleaning the site, in the few examples we have seen, it is most heartening to see the work that has been done.

PROBLEMS MET WITH ON NEW HOUSING SITES

Three years have now elapsed since the new housing site at Bettws was first tenanted.

Perhaps it is now time that some assessment should be made of the problems which are met with not only by tenants but by the local authority when such large sites as Bettws are formed into housing estates.

THE BETTWS HOUSING SITES.

Now that this site has been populated for three years, I think we may discuss some of the problems which we met with and are still meeting with while these 375 houses are being welded into a community.

These problems are of interest to inhabitants of both valleys since the tenants on the site were drawn from both the Ogmore and the Garw valleys. Some are met with wherever and whenever a population is drawn from a surrounding area to people a concentration of new houses, others are peculiar to this particular area. Some have been solved in the course of time, others still remain.

The one problem, perhaps the greatest which still remains is the distance that the workers have to travel in order to reach their place of employment.

This is not only expensive but also is detrimental to the growth of a community spirit since the site is in danger of becoming a dormitory town. However, in this case, the men are for the most part miners employed in one of the seven mines situated in the two valleys, so many of them travel to and fro together and meet at work. The distance from the place of employment limits the opportunity for over-time work at a time when extra money is needed.

When the site was first populated there was no form of entertainment since there was no community hall. Now due to the activities of the Miner's Welfare, there is an excellent one where various clubs and organisations meet. There is still no cinema but, at the present time the lack is not felt since most of the houses either have a television set or at least may visit a house where there is one.

There was no doctor, midwife, child welfare clinic, chemist or draper's shop and no tarred roads, while the school was inadequate. With the exception of a chemist and a draper's shop all these have now been provided. A new school has been built.

When the wives first arrived at Bettws, some had great difficulty in adapting themselves to changed conditions. They had formerly shared a house and hence shared the rent which was usually less than a quarter of that which they were now called upon to pay. Furthermore they had commitments in the form of instalments on the new furniture which they had to buy and to budget for this change often caused much anxiety. By this time, most of the furniture is paid for and the women have become accustomed to meeting the increase in rent. I must remark here on the extremely high standard of living that is found inside the homes.

For the most part, the houses are tastefully and well furnished; great pride is taken in maintaining clean walls and paint-work.

The women had usually left elderly parents in the homes they had previously occupied so this meant much travelling to and fro. When decanting the young families from the upper part of the valleys we leave behind a concentration of elderly folk who miss the ministrations of their young relatives.

I still hope that one day we may be able to build bungalows for the aged on the new sites.

The wives also missed the pavements, streets and shops but in one respect at least they were fortunate. They did not have to make new friends as the other tenants had been moved from the same area as they, either from the upper part of the Ogmere valley or from the Garw valley. hence they did not suffer from loneliness—often met with by inhabitants of a new suburb or site.

When the site was first occupied, the women would have been glad of making extra money in order to meet extra expenses but they were unable to do so because of the absence of nursery schools and also because of the distance of the site from the centres of population and hence the difficulty of obtaining employment.

There are some problems with regard to the gardens. Some do not want them. In future building plans, houses with no gardens but merely with a communal drying ground might be considered. Nevertheless in many cases, the gardens are a source of profit and pride.

The site selected is of unbelievable beauty but it has one disadvantage, it overlooks and lies to the east ward of the Llynfi Power Station. Although £84,000 has been spent on an electro magnetic extractor, when the wind blows in that direction, fly ash is scattered in very small quantities.

Now after three years, the inhabitants have settled down well, they are proud of their homes and would dislike intensely to have to leave.

There is a fine body of children growing up who now occupy a new school with all modern facilities and who attend two thriving Sunday Schools.

It has been of great interest to watch this housing site develop. At first, it was a mere collection of houses, each house occupied by one family forming an independent unit. Gradually the spirit of neighbourliness extended and the seeds of civic pride were sown.

There are now organisations which have as their aim " Aid to the less fortunate." I note in particular the activities of the Darby and Joan Club, the personnel of which is drawn from the site while the members are from the old village. This is a get together of the old and new inhabitants, each of which has something to learn from the other.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1.—Inspections of dwelling houses during the year :—

(a)	1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects and number of inspections made	260
	2.	Council Houses visits	150
(b)		Revisits	200
(c)		Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(d)		Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	160

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

(a)	Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	41
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

Proceedings under Housing Acts :

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of notices	
	(1) By Owners	Nil
	(2) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

4.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	81
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied	
	(1) By Owners	40
	(2) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

5.—Demolition Orders :—

(a)	Number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(b)	Number of houses demolished	Nil
(c)	Number of tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(d)	Number of houses closed but not demolished	4

WATER

During the year 30 samples were taken by this authority and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff for bacteriological examination ; all were satisfactory.

Three chemical analysis were made, all were satisfactory.

The following is a report submitted by the engineers of the Water Board :—

(a) **Samples :**

324 samples of raw water and treated water were submitted by the Board during 1957 to the Public Health Laboratories, Cardiff, for bacteriological examination. Of the treated water samples 93% were satisfactory. Subsequent check samples of waters previously unsatisfactory proved in all cases to be satisfactory.

In addition, 29 samples of raw water were submitted to the above laboratories for chemical analyses.

(b) **Supplies in the Area :**

On the evidence of the annual rainfall figures, the year was wetter than the average. There was, however, a very dry period in April, May and June which caused a substantial loss of yield at the Board's upland sources and involved a period of restricted supplies. No part of your Council's area was affected by the restriction and full supplies were maintained. A little difficulty was experienced at certain high level dwellings in Mount Pleasant, Pontycymmer during that time but emergency arrangements were adopted to restore adequate supplies. Permanent improvements have now been made and no further trouble is expected there.

Effective soda-ash treatment to prevent plumbosolvency at the Nantyci Source was continued without interruption during the year.

- (c)—i. No new supplies to farms were connected during the year.
- ii. Two dwellings at Boyles Wood, Llangeinor, owned and occupied by Messrs. Chinnock & Andrews were connected to the Board's mains during the year.
- (d) No new sources of supply were acquired during the year.
- (e) During 1957 the Board laid approximately 9,000 yards of mains (3", 4", 6" and 9") in their area of supply of which none were in your Council's area.
- (f) A new chlorinator was installed on the supply to Gilfach Goch in order to safeguard the supplies from the source, which was previously untreated.

During the year Graig Farm, Blackmill has been provided with a piped water supply. The water was taken from a spring situated in a near by woodland. On analysis, the water was found to be satisfactory.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Description of Sample	Tap John Street	Tap Blackmill
Probable number of coliform bacilli	0 Per 100 ml.	0 Per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	0 Per 100 ml.	0 Per 100 ml.
Remarks	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

REPORT ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

Garw Low Level

Appearance in two foot tube	Pale Green Clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	14
Reaction, pH value	7.3
Total Hardness	<i>parts per million</i> 29
(a) Temporary	
(b) Permanent	
Chlorides (expressed as Cl)	7
Nitrates (expressed as N)	Pr. Nil
Nitrites (expressed as N)	N
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.012
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F from N/80	
Permanganate	0.14
Metals	Nil
Residual Chlorine	
Volume of Sediment	0.5
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Pr. Nil amorphous debris

Remarks—

A soft neutral water. The Chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.

ANNUAL RAINFALL

Year	Merthyr-mawr	Bridgend	Schwyl	Llanharan	St. Athan	Pwllwy	Maesteg	Nantymoel	Pontycymmer
1925	46.94	46.75		51.45			66.38	79.42	82.46
1926	40.40	40.19		43.96			53.20		74.97
1927	47.44	48.36		53.41			72.09	95.03	91.39
1928	49.12	48.92		61.36			79.89	109.11	103.33
1929	42.78	44.69		49.84			75.53	91.77	90.04
1930	53.39	54.45		56.04			78.67	89.53	87.79
1931	46.38	44.67		49.89			74.67	85.10	83.87
1932	45.93	43.70		50.12			62.81	80.06	80.54
1933	33.31	31.67	26.43	33.07	28.81		48.81	58.81	57.51
1934	42.20	38.18	35.94	46.91	28.79		69.26	78.26	78.69
1935	45.65	45.03	40.65	50.08	32.68		73.26	81.30	80.67
1936	45.74	41.56	37.90	47.22	N/R		58.075	71.24	75.14
1937	39.53	33.25	39.65	42.71	31.18		67.83	67.83	67.51
1938	46.41	43.89	N/R	50.19	N/R		49.18	71.00	86.85
1939	50.31	50.69	40.12	58.16	36.44		67.54	91.84	86.14
1940	45.56	45.27	37.83	47.94	37.14		76.33	82.71	71.94
1941	41.51	38.86	34.76	41.34	35.05		63.42	72.59	63.80
1942	41.92	42.11	36.22	47.38	30.49		51.47	88.87	77.32
1943	43.07	42.62	39.74	48.20	34.96		65.69	90.85	75.44
1944	51.02	48.76	45.60	58.78	38.64		70.99	96.52	87.47
1945	45.13	46.19	41.16	50.01	38.16		66.53	89.54	85.27
1946	50.80	49.56	44.49	56.55	47.85		87.89	112.52	101.72
1947	41.49	37.65	34.25	42.44	34.36		55.56	74.19	65.08
1948	52.77	50.86	45.59	59.77	46.49		85.24	104.96	93.82
1949	41.48	43.28	38.82	48.72	38.98		65.99	79.21	74.52
1950	53.58	54.99	48.72	62.44	53.14	53.77	89.98	109.26	95.24
1951	49.98	48.45	46.69	56.92	37.43	48.18	81.88	98.02	87.39
1952	43.83	44.94	47.52	51.26	42.93	45.54	68.22	80.84	74.14
1953	41.05	41.93	39.59	48.81	30.50	43.94	68.64	80.69	76.11
1954	58.95	52.64	56.76	70.07	46.05	60.73	105.42	131.63	123.59
1955	40.66	35.40	37.65	45.59	32.82	41.10	64.03	80.14	74.97
1956	40.91	39.03	38.47	44.19	30.65	42.04	62.51	74.45	72.97
1957	42.60	40.61	41.20	49.98	33.47	44.61	79.35	100.51	88.14

RAINFALL RECORDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Month	Merthyr- mawr	Bridgend	Schwyl	Llan- haran	St. Athan	Pwllwy	Maesteg	Nanty- moel	Ponty- cymmer
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	3.46	2.93	3.52	5.63	2.99	4.35	7.94	13.13	11.75
February	5.38	4.28	4.80	5.50	3.74	4.98	7.14	9.57	8.35
March	5.30	4.69	5.14	6.78	3.56	5.87	11.16	13.39	12.29
April	.31	0.41	0.26	0.45	0.04	0.27	1.22	1.07	0.96
May	1.59	1.88	1.63	1.90	0.84	1.29	3.58	3.53	3.45
June	1.04	1.23	1.26	1.45	1.35	1.49	1.37	1.46	1.48
July	5.22	5.46	5.14	4.70	4.05	4.86	7.59	9.85	8.22
August	4.45	4.79	4.32	4.48	3.59	4.41	8.05	8.96	8.15
September	6.13	6.24	5.96	7.39	4.87	6.24	13.53	15.37	13.19
October	4.36	3.86	3.42	5.67	4.17	4.74	9.16	12.20	10.03
November	3.39	2.65	3.52	2.87	2.70	3.69	3.11	3.92	3.29
December	1.97	2.19	2.23	3.16	1.57	2.42	5.50	8.06	6.98
Totals 1957	42.60	40.61	41.20	49.98	33.47	44.61	79.35	100.51	88.14
Long Term Average	42.90		40.84					84.70	82.64
Percentage of Long Term Average (1957)	99.3		100.8					118.6	100.6

MILK

The following is a list of registered dairy farms within the area where the occupiers hold licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk produced at and sold wholesale from these premises at December 31st, 1957.

Parish of Bettws

- G. H. Garfield, Cynhordy Farm, Llangynwyd—1/10/49.
- T. Jones, Celfydd Evan Farm, Bettws, Bridgend—21/6/57.
- H. J. John, City Farm, Bettws, Bridgend—22/11/57.

Parish of Llandyfodwg

- B. F. Griffiths, Cae Rosser Farm, Blackmill—30/9/55.
- G. H. Williams, Gadlys Farm, Blackmill, Bridgend—28/3/52.
- D. G. Williams, Hendre Ifan Goch, Blackmill—3/2/56.
- M. S. Roberts & Son, Maesllan Farm, Blackmill—22/11/57.

Parish of Llangeinor

- Mrs. M. Evans, Pantyscawen Farm, Llangeinor—1/10/49.
- T. White, Cae Abbott Farm, Llangeinor—1/10/49.
- A. Lewis & Son, Blaen Clydwyn Farm, Blackmill—22/11/57.

There is no raw milk sold in the area. Nineteen samples were taken and all were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

With the exception of those sold by three retailers all the ice-cream sold in the area was pre-packed.

The number of samples taken were fifteen and the results in all cases were satisfactory.

The three retailers who made their own ice-cream had scrupulously clean premises and observed strict hygienic rules both in the manufacture and the sale.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

School Canteens :

During the year, a complete survey of all the school canteens, situated within the area has been carried out. In all schools the standard of personal and general cleanliness was very high. A full report has been sent to the Local Health Authority.

THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections and re-inspections made during the year was as follows :—

Housing Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
Miscellaneous Complaints received	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Visits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					260
Revisits to houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					200
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	231
Inspections under the Shops Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Inspections of Food Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Ice-cream Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Milk Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Water Samples Taken	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Investigations and visits re infectious diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Disinfection and disinfestation visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Visits to Schools and Public Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Inspections of Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Inspections of Swimming Baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Inspections under the Rent Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

(a) Factories where no mechanical power is employed :—

Boot Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wireless Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpentry and Glass	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

(b) Factories where mechanical power is employed :—

Motor Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Carpenters	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Boot Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Furniture Upholstery Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fire Tile Factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leather Products Factory	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carpenter and Mason	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	24	5	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	15	—	—

2—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII—There is one outworker in this Area who is knitting garments for a Glasgow Firm.

**SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE OGMORE AND GARW URBAN
DISTRICT BY THE COUNTY SAMPLING OFFICERS DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957**

Aspirin	1	Orange Drink	4
Beef Sausages	1	Pastry Mixture	4
Butter	2	Parrish's Food	1
Beans (Canned)	1	Pudding Mixture	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	Peas (dried)	1
Cereal	1	Pearl Barley	2
Cream	1	Rice	1
Condensed Milk	2	Sauce	1
Chicken (potted)	1	Soft Drink	1
Cheese spread	1	Sago	1
Cooking Fat	1	Salad Cream	1
Dripping	1	Sweets	3
Flour	1	Semolina	1
Flavouring	1	Syrup of Figs	1
Fish (Canned)	2	Sponge Mixture	1
Fish Paste	2	Salmon (potted)	1
Fruit (Canned)	3	Stomach Powder	1
Fruit Juice	1	Sausage Rolls	1
Ground Almonds	2	Soup Powder	1
Ice-cream	10	Soda Water	2
Lard	1	Tea	1
Meat Paste	1	Vinegar	2
Macaroni	1	Whipping Compound	1
Milk	74		
		Total	147

Proceedings were instituted against a Vendor for selling undesignated milk in a specified area resulting in fines of £6.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1957

Evaporated Milk	.....	107 tins	Raspberries	.....	16 tins
Full Cream Milk	.....	35 tins	Strawberries	.....	43 tins
Cream	.....	16 tins	Cherries	.....	13 tins
Pork Luncheon Meat	.....	75 tins	Grapefruit	.....	14 tins
Tomatoes	.....	260 tins	Plums	.....	26 tins
Corned Beef	.....	105 tins	Peaches	.....	68 tins
Cooked Ham	.....	32 tins	Pears	.....	126 tins
Chopped Ham	.....	18 tins	Loganberries	.....	16 tins
Tinned Chicken	.....	3 tins	Damsons	.....	8 tins
Chopped Pork	.....	13 tins	Pudding Mixture	.....	3 pkts
Steak and Kidney			Sardines	.....	6 tins
Pudding	.....	7 tins	Shrimps	.....	7 tins
Jellied Veal	.....	9 tins	Tuna Fish	.....	2 tins
Stewed Steak	.....	14 tins	Salmon	.....	16 tins
Minced Beef Loaf	.....	8 tins	Pilchards	.....	16 tins
Tongue	.....	14 tins	Semolina	.....	5 pkts
Baked Beans	.....	48 tins	Cheese	.....	115½ lbs
Broad Beans	.....	11 tins	Frozen Egg	.....	50 lbs
Peas	.....	51 tins	Sausages	.....	42 lbs
Soup	.....	16 tins	Bacon	.....	9 lbs
Carrots	.....	4 tins	Cooked Ham	.....	3 lbs
Oranges	.....	94 tins	Almonds	.....	8 pkts
Pineapples	.....	95 tins	Oranges	.....	50
Apricots	.....	40 tins	Chitterlings	.....	6 lbs
Fruit Salad	.....	22 tins			

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

Cattle :

Beef	.....	19½ lbs	Bovine Lungs	.....	29
Bovine Hearts	.....	2	Bovine Spleens	.....	3
Bovine Heads	11	Bovine Tongues	1
Bovine Livers	262			

Calves :

Carcase	1	Calf Liver	1
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Pigs :

Pigs Hearts	16	Pigs Plucks	4
Pigs Lungs	38	Pigs Kidney	1
Pigs Heads	34	Pigs Tongues	1
Pigs Liver	.....	45	Leg of Pork	.....	1

Sheep :

Sheeps Liver	.....	95	Sheeps Spleen	.....	1
Sheeps Head	.....	1	Sheeps Kidney	.....	2
Sheeps Lungs	.....	1	Sheeps Carcases	.....	2
Sheeps Hearts	.....	1			

MEAT—CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

		Cattle excluding Cows & Bulls	Cows and Bulls	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Pigs
Number killed	.....	640	60	2,789	97	1,674
Number inspected	.....	640	60	2,789	97	1,674
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</i>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	.....	—	—	2	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	290	23	42	3	82
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	.....	45.31%	38.3%	1.57%	4.12%	4.9%
<i>Tuberculosis Only—</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	20	—	—	—	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.....	3.12%	—	—	—	1.2%
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.....	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	.....	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL

Dwelling Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Business Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Local Authority Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Type of Infestation :—					
Rats—Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Minor	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Mice—Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Minor	.....	.....	.....	.....	63

SEWERS

Period One

- 1.—Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—2135
- 2.—Dates of Treatment—4th February, 1957—22nd March, 1957
- 3.—Bait base and poison used—Bread Mash and Arsenious Oxide
- 4.—Number of manholes baited—1144
- 5.—Number of manholes showing prebait take—264
- 6.—Number of manholes showing complete prebait take—Nil
- 7.—Scheme of baiting used—Consecutive days
- 8.—Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in No. 4 above—Nil

Period Two

- 1.—Total number of manholes in foul and connected systems—2135
- 2.—Dates of Treatment—20th August, 1957—10th October, 1957
- 3.—Bait base and poison used—Sausage Rusk and Zink Phosphide
- 4.—Number of manholes baited—1452
- 5.—Number of manholes showing prebait take—249
- 6.—Number of manholes showing complete prebate take—Nil
- 7.—Scheme of baiting used—Consecutive days.
- 8.—Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in No. 4 above—Nil



1957

CAUSES OF DEATH

NUMBERS. 0

10

20

30

40

50

60

CAUSES.

1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)

2. Tuberculosis (Other)

3. Syphilitic Diseases

4. Diphtheria

5. Whooping Cough

6. Meningococcal Infection

7. Acute Poliomyelitis

8. Measles

9. Other Infective & Parasitic Disease

10. Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach

11. Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus

12. Malignant Neoplasm of Breast

13. Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus

14. Other Malignant Lymphatic Neoplasm

15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia

16. Diabetes

17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System

18. Coronary Disease, Angina

19. Hypertension with Heart Disease

20. Other Heart Diseases

21. Other Circulatory Diseases

22. Influenza

23. Pneumonia

24. Bronchitis

25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System

26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum

27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

28. Nephritis and Nephrosis

29. Hyperplasia of Prostate

30. Pregnancy, Child Birth and Abortion

31. Congenital Malformation

32. Other defined and ill defined Diseases

33. Motor Vehicle Accidents

34. All other Accidents

35. Suicide

36. Homicide and Operation of War

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE OGMORE AND GARW AREA DURING 1957

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
1—Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	0	4
2—Tuberculosis (Other)	1	0	1
3—Syphilitic Diseases	1	0	1
4—Diphtheria	0	0	0
5—Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6—Meningococcal Infections	0	1	1
7—Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8—Measles	0	0	0
9—Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10—Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	5	14
11—Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	0	6
12—Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	3	3
13—Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14—Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	8	17
15—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16—Diabetes	0	0	0
17—Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	18	36
18—Coronary disease, angina	25	9	34
19—Hypertensions with heart disease	0	0	0
20—Other heart diseases	24	26	50
21—Other circulatory diseases	5	7	12
22—Influenza	2	1	3
23—Pneumonia	5	4	9
24—Bronchitis	14	3	17
25—Other diseases of respiratory system	9	0	9
26—Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
27—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	0	1
28—Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29—Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0	2
30—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0
31—Congenital Malformations	3	1	4
32—Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	10	20
33—Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34—All other accidents	5	1	6
35—Suicide	4	0	4
36—Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	158	98	256

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality			Neo Natal Mortality		
	Estimated Population 1957	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Crude	Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Crude	Adjusted	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000	Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales	...	722,952	16.10	...	514,946	11.5	...	16,645	23.00	11,904	...	16.5
Administrative County	740,600	12,081	16.31	16.15	9,085	12.27	13.99	380	31.45	263	...	21.77
Urban Districts	535,500	8,826	16.48	16.32	6,582	12.29	14.13	290	32.86	202	...	22.89
Rural Districts	205,100	3,255	15.87	16.35	2,503	12.20	13.18	90	27.65	61	...	18.74
Health Division Constituent Districts												
Aberdare and Aberdare Urban	40,100	611	15.24	15.70	581	14.49	14.92	23	37.64	18	...	29.46
Mountain Ash Mountain Ash Urban	30,590	520	17.00	16.83	411	13.44	16.26	23	44.23	15	...	28.85
Caerphilly and Caerphilly Urban	37,330	663	17.84	16.95	352	9.43	12.73	21	31.53	15	...	22.52
Gelligaer Gelligaer Urban	36,260	667	18.39	18.94	405	11.17	14.07	22	32.98	14	...	20.99
Mid-Glam.	14,810	278	18.77	17.83	173	11.68	12.61	13	46.76	8	...	28.78
Maesteg Urban	22,640	365	16.12	16.12	271	11.97	15.20	11	30.14	10	...	27.40
Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,180	339	15.28	15.28	256	11.54	13.96	10	29.50	4	...	11.80
Porthcawl Urban	10,310	130	12.61	12.86	140	13.58	11.54	6	46.15	5	...	38.46
Penybont Rural	35,660	596	16.71	17.38	524	14.69	13.22	19	31.88	11	...	18.46
Neath and Neath M.B.	31,170	435	13.96	12.98	379	12.16	13.74	13	29.89	7	...	16.09
District Neath Rural	41,370	607	14.67	14.38	426	10.30	13.08	15	24.71	13	...	21.42
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	25,780	467	18.11	17.39	262	10.16	13.00	14	29.98	10	...	21.41
Llantrisant Pontypridd Urban	37,590	585	15.56	14.94	527	14.02	15.28	17	29.06	11	...	18.80
Port Talbot & Glyncoerwg Urban	9,750	212	21.74	21.31	107	10.97	15.69	6	28.30	5	...	23.58
Glyncoerwg Port Talbot M.B.	47,780	899	18.82	18.26	505	10.57	13.64	35	38.93	22	...	24.47
South East Barry M.B.	42,020	765	18.21	17.48	464	11.04	12.14	28	36.60	20	...	26.14
Glamorgan Cardiff Rural	39,180	593	15.14	16.20	561	14.32	11.74	14	23.61	10	...	16.86
Cowbridge M.B.	1,010	11	10.89	11.33	11	10.89	11.33	...	...	...	...	...
Cowbridge Rural	19,310	360	18.64	20.69	148	7.66	13.33	8	22.22	6	...	16.67
Penarth Urban	19,200	321	16.72	16.55	232	12.08	11.11	11	34.27	9	...	28.04
West Glam. Gower Rural	11,920	197	16.53	17.36	159	13.31	12.14	8	40.61	5	...	25.38
Llchwyr Urban	25,860	348	13.46	13.73	289	11.18	13.08	6	17.24	5	...	14.37
Pontardawe Rural	31,880	435	13.64	13.78	423	13.77	14.46	12	27.59	6	...	13.7
Rhondda Rhondda M.B.	106,900	1,674	15.66	15.35	1,479	13.84	16.05	45	26.88	34	...	20.31







